

SQUIRES WHIPPED IN OPENING ROUND

Knocked Out by Burns
With Terrible Blow
on Point of Jaw.

FIGHT LASTED
TWO MINUTES

Champion of Australia Outclass-
ed, but Took Punishment Dog-
gedly Until Paralyzed by
Whirlwind of Jabs—Fell
Dazed, Not Being
Able to Move.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4.—Bill
Squires, the much-heralded champion
of Australia, succumbed to the blow
of a Canadian pug at Colma to-day
after he had been in the ring two min-
utes with Tommy Burns. The men
who witnessed the brief meeting be-
tween the two pugilists were charit-
able enough not to call him a "dub."
They designated him a "false alarm,"
who should have been pitted against
a fourth-rate fighter rather than any
pugilist with the slightest possession
of ring skill. To say that the nine
thousand persons who journeyed out
to Colma to witness the fight were
disappointed would be phrasing it too
mildly.

It was a hot day, and the journey
to Colma was a disagreeable one.
Hundreds of persons came from other
States to see the leading fighter of
the Antipodes battle with the light
heavyweight champion of the United
States, and anticipation was keyed up
to the highest point.

From the standpoint of the average
spectator, the outcome would have
been a surprise if less effort had been
required to reach the arena.

The fight was as good as ended the
moment the gong sounded for the men
to dance to the scene of the ring.
That the defensive skill of the Aus-
tralian was exceedingly poor was speedily
attested, for in ten seconds he was
prone on the mat. A well directed
right from Burns' fist took him
flush on the jaw. It did not have force
behind it to give Squires his quietus,
and after taking a count of four he
rose in a wobbly fashion and
rushed at Burns. The two came into
a clinch immediately, but were quick-
ly separated in the center of the ring
by Jim Jeffries, referee.

Burns Always Aggressive.

Burns lost no time in following up
the advantage he had gained so early.
Out shot the dangerous right again,
and a second time the champion of
Australia was down, this time with Jef-
fries standing over him slowly counting
off the seconds. But the end was not
yet.

Squires evidently had some staying
powers in the face of punishment ad-
ministered to him, and he rose weakly
and slowly, while Jeffries held back
Burns until his adversary was in po-
sition to defend himself.

But Squires had little defense left.
The terrific right to the head had com-
pleted the result, and the men
were barely in position again when the
Canadian resumed his telling ag-
gressive campaign. Burns landed where
and when he pleased, and in a few
seconds under the rain of blows, the
arms of the Australian dropped in
helpless fashion by his side.

The Finish Was Swift.

Then the finish to the fight came.
Burns deliberately selected his mark
and with all the power that was
lodged in his shoulder he sent his
right to the point of the jaw.

It seemed almost a needless task for
Jeffries to go through the formality
of counting the man out. There was
not a spectator in the arena that did
not realize that the fight was over, and
a rush was made to the ring to con-
gratulate the victor. The fight lasted
exactly two minutes and eight seconds.
The fight proved nothing more than
that Squires was an overrated man.

Burns, while demonstrating his in-
measurable superiority over the Aus-
tralian, did not have any opportunity
to demonstrate whether he is actually
entitled to the high pugilistic title
that has been bestowed on him.

Many Cheers for Squires.

Burns won the toss and chose the
northwest corner with his back to
the sun. A few minutes to 2 Squires
entered, preceded by Tim McCreath. He
was greeted with cheers. Squires wore
green trunks, a brown sweater and a
campaign hat. He sat in the north-
west corner of the ring and awaited
the arrival of Burns. A couple of
minutes later Burns, attired in a long
batrobe, entered the ring, and
walked over and shook hands with
Squires and then sat down in the op-
posite corner from the Australian.
Squires had wrists and hands bound
in tape. Squires posed for his picture
while his manager stood behind him
and waved the Australian flag. Then
Burns stepped up, with the American
flag waving behind him, Jordan in-
troducing both men.

Burns was clad in green and red
trunks with an American flag as a
belt.

Preliminary Whets Appetite.

The preliminary between Murphy
and Edwards resulted in a draw at the
end of the tenth.

It was ten minutes to 2 o'clock when
the preliminary ended. While not
particularly exciting, it served to whet
the appetite of the big crowd that
filled every seat in the arena and stood
up against the inclosing walls.

There was a buzz of excitement while
the moving picture men made ready
their apparatus and newspaper pho-
tographers flocked into the ring.

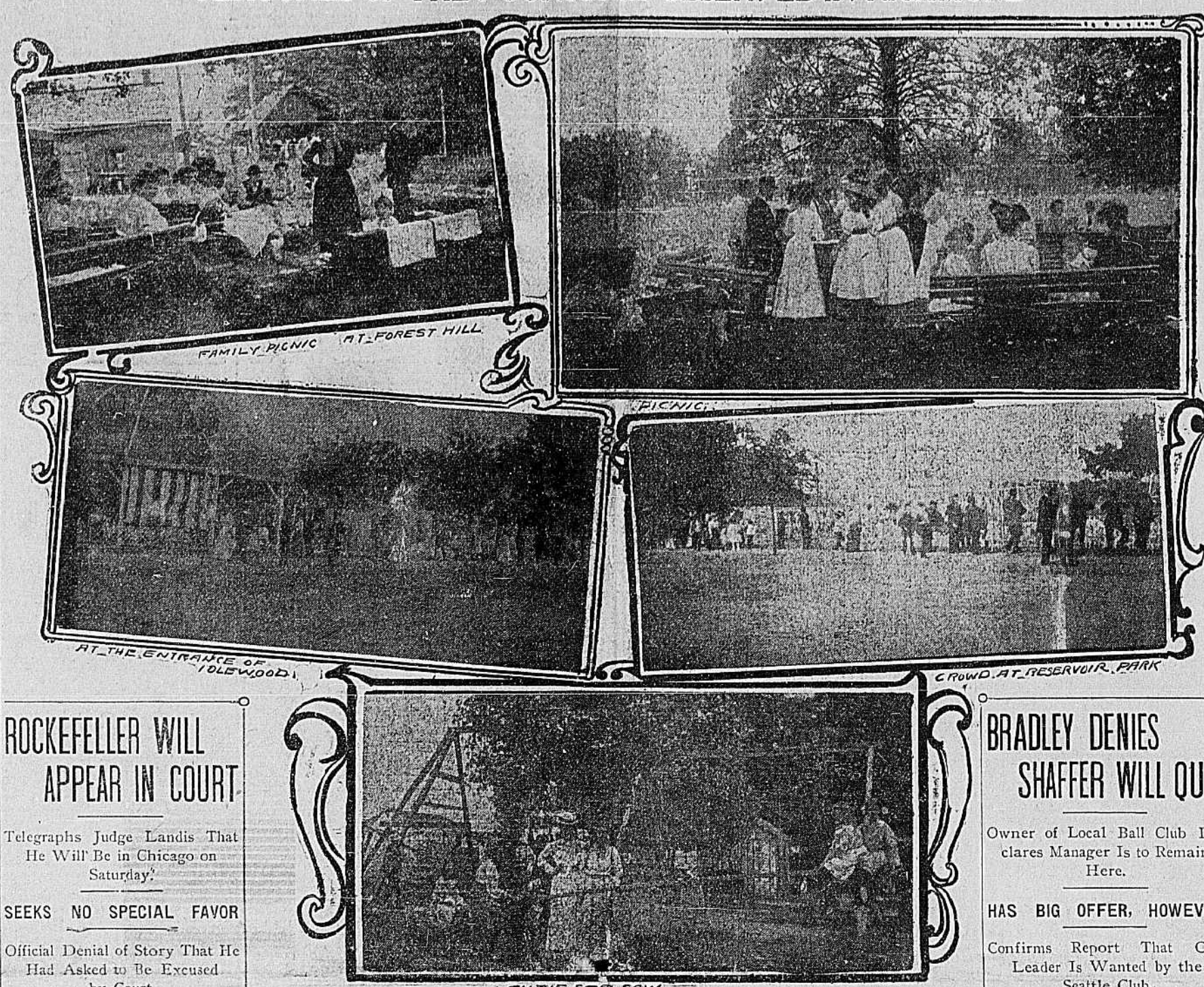
Jeffries the Referee.

Jeffries entered the ring to referee
the fight. Jordan introduced him as
the great and only undefeated cham-
pion of the world, Jim Jeffries.

Joe Rogers challenged the winner
for \$5,000.

Battling Nelson and Jimmy Britt
were introduced by Billy Jordan. Britt
is a native son of the Golden West.

FEATURES OF THE FOURTH AS OBSERVED IN RICHMOND



ROCKEFELLER WILL APPEAR IN COURT

Telegraphs Judge Landis That
He Will Be in Chicago on
Saturday.

SEEKS NO SPECIAL FAVOR

Official Denial of Story That He
Had Asked to Be Excused
by Court.

PITTSFIELD, MASS., July 4.—
John D. Rockefeller left Pittsfield
to-night for Chicago, where on
Saturday he will be interrogated in
the Federal court regarding
the affairs of the Standard Oil
Company. Mr. Rockefeller, as-
sisted several children staying at
the home of his son-in-law, E.
Parnelle Prentiss, to light fire-
works during the day.

GREENBURGH, WIS., July 4.—Judge
Kenesaw M. Landis, of the United
States District Court of Chicago, who
is visiting here, said to-day that he
had received numerous requests for
information relative to the report that
John D. Rockefeller had requested per-
mission to make a deposition in Mas-
sachusetts instead of coming to Chi-
cago to give personal evidence in the
Standard Oil inquiry, now under way
before Judge Landis, of which the
judge said that he had received no
such request from Mr. Rockefeller.
On the contrary, he had sent the fol-
lowing message to the United States
marshals in the district of New Jersey,
N. Y., and Ohio:

"I have received word that a sub-
poena was served on John D. Rocke-
feller at Pittsfield, Mass., on the after-
noon of July 3d. I have also received
the following message from Pittsfield,
dated July 3d:

"I understand that a subpoena has
been issued for my appearance at Chi-
cago on Saturday. No subpoena is
necessary. I will be there. John D.
Rockefeller. You will therefore make
no further effort to serve processes."

Judge Landis further stated that he
gave out a copy of his instructions to
United States marshals to put an
end to what appeared to him to be an
epidemic of hysteria about a very small
matter.

ROCKEFELLER'S SEVERE ORDEAL

Government Well Fortified With
Evidence Against Oil
Trust.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4.—When
John D. Rockefeller appears before
Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis in
Chicago to be questioned about the
Standard Oil Company, he will be ques-
tioned, according to expectation at the
Department of Justice, along the line
of the government's allegations in the
Standard Oil case for dissolution of the
Standard Oil Company. In the petition
in that case the government alleges:
That between 1882 and 1905 the profits
of the Standard Oil Company which suc-
ceeded the trust, were \$700,000,000.
That in that time the Standard paid
dividends amounting to \$512,000,000.
That between 1882 and 1905 it paid a
special dividend of \$15,000,000.
That beyond all this, between 1882
and 1886 it spent no less than \$80,-
000,000 out of its profits, in buying new
properties.

Attorney Sims Familiar With Case.
District Attorney Sims, of Chicago,
who has prosecuted the rebate cases
against the Standard, and who is now
pressing for the imposition of a very
heavy fine, was at one time solicitor
of the Bureau of Corporations, and later

CELEBRATE FOURTH AT LONDON BANQUET

Ambassador Reid Ridicules Idea
of American-Japanese
War.

TWAIN'S HUMOROUS TALK
Standard of Liberty Given
to America.

LONDON, July 4.—The customary
Fourth of July banquet was held to-
night at the Hotel Cecil. The attend-
ance was large. The guests included
Ambassador Whitelaw Reid, Justice
Oliver Wendell Holmes, of the United
States Supreme Court, Sir Robert B.
Finlay, the Hon. Mr. Justice Kennedy,
Nicholas Murray Butler, president of
the Columbia University, New York;
Robert Newton Crane, Sir Evelyn
Wood, Sir Henry Mortimer Durand and
Rider Haggard. Mark Twain arrived
toward the end of the banquet, and
was enthusiastically received.

A happy speech was made by Sir
Henry Mortimer Durand, former British
ambassador at Washington.

"England and America," he said,
"are friends. We will thank God and
leave it at that. We would be better
friends if we would learn to regard
each other for what we are."

He spoke of the Americans as the
warmest-hearted people in the world,
open fields near the own borders, when
ambassador is apt to forget that his
first duty is to his own flag and to his
own people.

The most notable passage of Amba-
sador Reid's speech was his reference
to the "Japanese trouble."

Barroon Rows Not War.

"Two great nations that have been
friends from the beginning, and that
hold similar positions in their respec-
tive hemispheres," said the ambassa-
dor, "are not going to hunt for a quar-
rel about small outbreaks in restau-
rants or barrooms, however much such
incidents are to be guarded against
and deplored."

"Nor will either of these nations
quarrel for the privilege of trans-
ferring its surplus laborers from the
open fields near its own borders when
they might help to extend the national
power to unoccupied fields on the op-
posite side of the globe, where it would
have no use for them. Such fantasies
would never occur to anybody in his
wildest dreams, except for the per-
vasive and the perniciously industrious
diplomacy of these later times."

A humorous speech was made by
Mark Twain, at the conclusion of
which he thanked England for the
Anglo-Saxon standard of liberty given
to America.

KILLED AUNT, THEN COMMITTED SUICIDE

First Shooting Accidental, While
Helping Celebrate the
Fourth.

GLANCING BULLET HIT HER
Horror-Stricken, Boy Quick to
Act, and Husband Also
Wanted to Die.

NEW YORK, July 4.—The sacrifice
of life by reckless celebrators of the
Fourth of July began to-day with
the accidental shooting of an Italian
woman by her nephew, who, stricken
with remorse at the death of his aunt,
shot and instantly killed himself.

Mrs. Alfonso Fuciarino, the wife of
a retired Italian contractor, living in
Pleasant Avenue, Bronx, and Arthur
Cararo, aged nineteen, were the vic-
tims. Cararo prepared for the Fourth
by buying a revolver and several
boxes of cartridges. He amused him-
self by shooting at the brick walls of
the yard around his home, at the
flower-beds and pavement. Mrs. Fu-
ciarino stood near by watching him,
when one of the bullets of Cararo's
weapon ricocheted from the pavement
and struck her over the right eye,
penetrating the brain and causing in-
stant death.

Overcome with horror, the boy in-
stantly placed his revolver to his head
and fired, his own body falling across
that of his aunt. Both were dead be-
fore witnesses of the tragedy could
reach them. When Fuciarino discov-
ered what had happened, he made a
dash for the revolver, declaring that
he also would kill himself, but was
prevented from it by bystanders and
placed under guard until the police
arrived.

LAD LOSES LIFE BY AN EXPLOSION

Henry Worsham Brought Here
from Burkville and Dies in
Hospital.

Henry Worsham, the eleven-year-old
son of Mr. David Worsham, of Burk-
ville, Va., who was terribly injured
in a boiler explosion in that town on
Wednesday and brought here to the
Memorial Hospital, died at 9 o'clock
last night. His brother was at the
bedside. The body will be returned
to Burkville.

The little fellow was so badly in-
jured in the explosion that his death
was regarded as but a matter of
hours. He suffered a fractured skull
in addition to the many burns scat-
tered over his body.

CITY OBSERVES GLORIOUS FOURTH

Anniversary of Nation's Inde-
pendence Fittingly Kept as
General Holiday.

MANY EXCURSION TRIPS
Thousands Spend Day at Exposi-
tion and at the Suburban
Parks.

The Fourth of July passed off yester-
day with comparative quietness,
thousands of Richmond people spend-
ing the day out of the city. The in-
termittent pop of firecrackers and the
open saloons were the only distin-
guishing marks between the holiday
and an ordinary summer Sunday.
In fact, the Police Department said last
night that there had not been so or-
derly a Fourth of July in Richmond
in many years. Very few drunks, and
comparatively little disorder were re-
ported, either in town or at the sub-
urban parks.

The Glorious Fourth is, with the
possible exception of Christmas Day,
the most widely observed holiday in
Virginia, and the observing in Rich-
mond yesterday was more general than
on any legal holiday in many years. Not
only were all stores and wholesale
houses closed, but the manufacturing
and machine shops honored the in-
dependence of the country by suspending
all operations.

In Northern and Western cities the
customs surrounding the celebration
of the anniversary of the declaration
of the nation's independence, call for
vastly more noise and confusion than
is the case in the South. While yester-
day could not be more generally ob-
served in Richmond than it was yester-
day, yet the observance was of a
quiet and orderly kind, consisting of
family reunions, picnics, excursions,
and generally a spending of the day in
healthful open-air enjoyment.

Many Go Out of Town.

Thousands of people went out of
the city in various directions. The
Chesapeake and Ohio road carried
three heavy train-loads to the ex-
position, and the Norfolk and Western
and Old Dominion Steamship Company
also report heavy Jamestown travel.
Beach Park proved one of the popular
out-of-town resorts, over a thou-
sand people going down for all day,
and heavy trains making the afternoon
trip.

Notwithstanding the out-of-town
trips, however, there seemed no lack
of people for the city parks and sub-
urban resorts. Idlewood, no doubt,
proved the greatest attraction around
the city, the car lines leading in that
direction being taxed to their utmost
capacity throughout the afternoon and
evening. Continuous free vaudeville,
band concerts, and an elaborate eve-
ning display of fireworks were the
attractions which held the attention

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BRADLEY DENIES SHAFFER WILL QUIT

Owner of Local Ball Club De-
clares Manager Is to Remain
Here.

HAS BIG OFFER, HOWEVER

Confirms Report That Colt
Leader Is Wanted by the
Seattle Club.

A well-defined rumor to the effect
that Manager Charlie Shaffer, of the
Richmond baseball team, had accepted
a position with the Seattle, Wash.,
Club, of the Pacific Coast Northwestern
League, and that he would leave on
Sunday morning for the coast to take
up the managerial duties at the place
mentioned, was partially denied last
night by both President W. B. Bradley,
of the local club, and Secretary E. N.
Gregory, of the Virginia State Baseball
League.

Rumors have been afloat for the
past three or four weeks that Shaffer
would be supplanted, and it has been
known for ten days or more that the
Colt leader had received an offer from
the Seattle Club. This offer, accord-
ing to President Bradley, is a matter
of \$50 more per month than the local
manager is at present drawing from
the Richmond Club, but for various
reasons Shaffer states that
he has decided to turn down the offer
of the Seattle owners and stick with
the Richmond club as long as his ser-
vices are desired by President Bradley
and Jake Wells, who is half-owner of
the Richmond team. If this is true,
and unless the plans of the owners
have been changed since a late hour
last night, Shaffer will remain here,
for Mr. Bradley, in discussing the
question, said:

Bradley Makes Statement.

"It is true that Shaffer has received
an offer from a club in Washington
State which will pay him \$50 more
month than his salary as manager of
the local team, but Mr. Shaffer, upon
showing me the telegram just before
the team went to Lynchburg last week,
told me that it was his intention to
stay here unless the club owners de-
sired to get rid of him, and that un-
less he would be relieved of his duties
as manager by either Mr. Wells or my-
self, he would not leave. If he has
changed his mind in this respect it
has been within the last few hours,
for I saw Shaffer immediately after the
second game yesterday and he said
nothing regarding a change at that
time. If there is any more to the
story, I know nothing about it, and as
half owner of the club, it would surely
be peculiar if anything of this kind
would occur without my knowledge."

Gregory Denies Story.

Mr. Gregory when seen at his home
in Manchester said practically the
same thing. When asked if he could
state positively whether or not the
story was true, he said: "While I am
not connected directly with the Rich-

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A TRAPEZE ACTOR FALLS FORTY FEET

Fesperman Tries to Stand on
Head on Pole and Plunges
to Ground.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
SALISBURY, N. C., July 4.—Will
Fesperman, a trapeze performer, was
seriously injured here this evening by
falling from a pole forty feet to the
ground. At a public exhibition he at-
tempted to stand on his head on the
pole, lost his balance and fell like a
dart, landing on his head. The acci-
dent was witnessed by a thousand or
more people. Fesperman is a Rowan
county man, and was carried to a hos-
pital here in a desperate condition.

GOVERNOR HUGHES IS CENTRAL FIGURE

At Notable Jamestown
Celebration, Is Given
Significant Ovation.

PUT THEM IN JAIL,
SAYS DR. WILSON

President of Princeton Says
That Is Only Proper Way to
Deal With Heads of Trusts
Who Violate Law—De-
scendants of Signers
Celebrate.

NORFOLK, VA., July 4.—With the
largest attendance since the opening
day, the firing of the national salute
by American and foreign warships in
Hampton Roads, the parade of three
thousand national guards from New
York, Kentucky, West Virginia and
South Carolina, and addresses of im-
portant significance by Governor Charles
E. Hughes and President Woodrow
Wilson, of Princeton University, at the
first reunion of the descendants of the
signers of the Declaration of Inde-
pendence, Independence Day was cele-
brated to-day at the Jamestown Ex-
position.

Governor Hughes, the centre figure,
was given an enthusiastic welcome.
His tribute to Roosevelt brought
forth a demonstration, but the blows
he struck at political machines and
his confidence expressed in the su-
premacies of the people, were the sig-
nals for even greater demonstrations.

Review in Lee Parade.

The review on Lee Parade, consist-
ing of National Guards, United States
regulars, marines from the battleships
and United States Cavalry, was wit-
nessed by Governor Hughes, President
Wilson, Governor Swanson, President
Tucker, of the exposition; Lieutenant-
Governor Elyson and other officials.
Governor Hughes and Wilson spoke
under the auspices of the Thomas Jef-
ferson Memorial Association, the exer-
cises being held in Convention Hall,
and this meeting may be termed the
official celebration of the day here,
for nowhere else was anything in the
form of ceremony observed. The
Thomas Jefferson Association was hap-
py in the selection of the speakers.
Both of them being national figures,
they were no strangers to the vast
audience which they addressed, and
they were cheered to the echo.

Hughes' Admirable Address.

Governor Hughes said in part:
"The immortal words of the preamble
of the Declaration of Independence
remind me of the great struggle for
freedom of the British crown. They
were more than an assertion of the
right of the colonies to be independent
States. They passed beyond the neces-
sities of the moment, and transcended,
perhaps, in their broad import the sen-
timents of the time, and they have
become a part of the history of the
world. They have been the source of
inspiration to the oppressed of every
land, and they have been the basis of
the aspirations of humanity. They
suggest to us the long struggle against
the power of the few against the
aspirations of the many. They have
been ridiculed as fallacious; they have
been called the basis of a rebellion;
they have been called the basis of a
descent upon obvious physical,
mental and moral inequalities, have
sought to obscure the profound truth
of equality before the law and the in-
alienable rights of manhood. To-day,
as always, they present to us the stand-
ard of the nation, the standard of
successful working of our institutions.
And, gathered upon this historic spot
in the Commonwealth which nurtured
the man who wrote these words, in the
language of Lincoln: 'All honor to Jef-
ferson—to the man who, in the concrete
necessities of the time, gave to the
people the right of self-government by
a single people, had the coolness, fore-
cast and sagacity to introduce into
our constitution a merely revolutionary
document, but a document which ap-
plies to all men and all time, and so em-
bodied it there that to-day, and in all
times to come, it shall be a rebuke and
a stumbling-block to the very har-
bingers of reappearing tyranny and
oppression."

He made a reference to the

"We may properly congratulate our-
selves upon the marvelous record of
the nation's progress. With restless
energy the vast domain between the
oceans has been developed, and its re-
motest parts have been knit together
by mutual needs and the multitudes
of enterprises. The skill of a people rich
in invention, endowed with boundless
ambition and ready for organization,
has made available our natural
wealth, and has made our industrial
achievements the marvel of mankind.
Our development has extensive for the
sentiment of national unity, and despite
our wide extent of territory, and not-
withstanding the many differences ex-
hibited in our population, we are a
people united, not merely in form or
by convention, but in interest and sen-
timent. An unparalleled prosperity
has been ours. And never as the
sun shone upon a more industrious
and happy people, enjoying to a larger
degree equal rights and equal op-
portunities, than those who gather to-day
under the Stars and Stripes to com-
memorate the birth of American lib-
erty."

All Spiritual Sons.

"Our interests are inseparably con-
nected. We cannot by arbitrary legis-
lation attempt to disturb the industrial
enterprises. There are millions of
wage-earners who depend for their
daily bread upon the stability of our
business and the confidence which is
essential to the maintenance of our pros-
perity. They do desire to thwart every
attempt to secure or retain an im-
proper advantage through unjust
discriminations or governmental favorit-
ism. If those who are sympathetic
with the people will encourage the
just and reasonable disposition of each
question upon its merits and promote
the rule of common sense, we shall at-
tain the desired end and prevent dem-
ocracy from suffering at its own hands."

"We stand in the presence of those
republicans who have been the signers
of the Declaration of Independence.
They rejoice in their distin-
guished lineage. But we are all
the people of this country are not
liberties. We have a priceless heritage

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